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The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV — WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1882. — Single Copies 5 Cents — NUMBER 1.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST.

This paper to-day enters upon its 15th year. It is to-day one of the oldest papers in the state, and the oldest Republican paper in North Carolina. The Post has belonged to its present proprietor for the past ten years. We have tried to make the POST unquestionably Republican. We have always advocated and supported Republican principles. And in the future as in the past we shall stand by the old party.—We thank those who have had the manhood to stand by the POST in fighting for justice and equality for all our citizens, regardless of color. *We shall continue the fight until success crowns our efforts.*

The total population, according to the census of 1880, in this state, is 1,399,750. Of that number the colored have 531,277, and the whites 867,242. According to the usual way of rating the vote, one for every five inhabitants, we find that we have in North Carolina 277,730 votes; of that number, 106,255 are colored, and 171,475 whites. According to the lowest estimate we have 40,000 Republican white votes to be added to the colored vote, which will make the Republican vote of this state 146,255. Deducting that from the total vote of the state and it shows that the Republican party has a clear majority of 14,780. These figures we vouch for. They are reliable, and are proof beyond doubt of the assertion that we have often made, that we were defrauded out of the state, both in 1876 and in 1880.

SHOT A COLORED MAN

We have just been informed by a man from Bladen county that Mr. Nathan A. Stedman, a leading Democrat of Elizabethtown, shot a colored man in his employ some two weeks ago. The particulars of the affair are described as follows: The colored man had been employed by Mr. Stedman to cut some wood; after the man got a small portion of the wood cut, Mr. Stedman asked him how much he was going to charge him, and the man said other people were paying him 50 cents. Mr. Stedman told him he would only give 30 cents. Then the colored man said he would not cut any more in that case. Mr. Stedman picked up a stick and struck him with it, and afterwards pulled out his pistol, placed it to the man's head and fired, but the man knocked the pistol up, and the ball entered his arm. There has not been any arrest made yet, and the matter has not been investigated. The friends of Mr. Stedman claim that when the matter is judicially investigated it will be shown that he was justified in his conduct.

Call out the senior reserves; the junior reserves. Yes, let us have the home guard, and the L. P. G.'s all out.

Two negroes have got drunk in Plymouth, N. C. They must be shot down.

Politics are very dull. Jarvis has given all the railroads away that belong to the state, and he is immensely unpopular with the white people, so he must do something to build himself up.

Colonel Cotton has gone forth with a regiment to battle with two or three poor, defenceless colored men.

Jarvis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the state is now on his way to the seat of war. "Long live the chief." A cowardly Mayor and a fool of a sheriff have telegraphed to the world their folly. Jarvis should complete the farce by telegraphing to the President to send down the regular army of the United States to arrest two colored men for disorderly conduct—If Jarvis will hide himself, with the sheriff and the mayor of Plymouth, and send for Harry Brock, our Chief of Police, he will take two of the sorriest officers he has got and arrest all of the rioters.

We notice one negro is killed. And we have no doubt but what all this row has been made by the officers to cover up the crime. When the truth is known, if it ever is, it will be seen that the colored people are not to blame for the row.

The Book Ring—The Kind of Intellectual Food it Would Dish Out to Our Children—Views of a Teacher—What Say the People.

In our issue of December 18th ult., we adverted to the matter of text-books for our free public schools and and criticised the action of the state Board of Education in relation thereto. We said then, we say now, that the manner in which the Board is attempting to gull the free people of this state in the interest of a Book Ring, calls loudly for protestation and condemnation from every quarter. Nor are we offering any factious objection to efforts looking to a uniformity of books for the schools of the state. This is to be desirable in so far as it will tend to promote the introduction of better books, and in so far as it can be accomplished without oppression and insult to parents, pupils and teachers, and within the bounds of law. But when uniformity means the placing of our free schools at the mercy of a book monopoly, and this without even the shadow of lawful warrant; and the forcing upon them books whose only recommendation is their sectional origin; and the displacement of books against which no good objection can be urged and with which parents, teachers and pupils are satisfied; and the introduction of books with political leanings; we say that, when uniformity means these things we shall oppose it with all the power at our command and shall call upon the people to rise up and protect themselves against those who would despoil them of their dearest right.

But, in order that our readers may see what kind of trash our "Star Chamber" Board proposes to "uniform" our schools with, we have desired a gentleman who has given some attention to school books, school teaching and school work generally to give us his views as to the merits of the Readers adopted. This gentleman comes from the race which Governor Jarvis and his Board entirely ignored in this matter, and, we doubt not that His Excellency will receive some "light on the subject" if he will read what he has to say. His criticisms speak for themselves and we believe they are entirely just. If not, our columns are open and those who think otherwise may be heard. No harm can come of such a discussion while it will be productive of much good.

THE UNIVERSITY READERS.

I have read with much interest the editorial comments of the Post on the action of our State Board of Education respecting the subject of text books for our common schools. It is needless to say that I endorse every word you have said, for your sentiments are concurred in by a very large preponderance of the best educational workers of the state, without regard to color or party.

As to the character of the books which the state Board of Education has assumed the authority of forcing into our schools without our consent and against our wishes, I very cheerfully give my opinion for what it may be worth. I have selected the readers because they come first and are really the most important books in any series used in our common schools. My review of them for this particular occasion has been hasty, but nothing is said, I think, that is not borne out by the actual facts.

These books are remarkable—not so much for what they are, as for what they are not. Their range is too narrow and isolated. Instead of what kind of Encyclopedia of subjects and promptings which should be expected to quicken the young germs of thought, and warm them into activity, the topics and illustrations are mostly drawn from the retired walks of rural life. Houses, dogs, cows, sheep, birds, pigs, hogs, oxens, cats, foxes, hens, fish, lions, bears, frogs, &c., &c., are masters of the situation, especially in those parts which were written for the occasion.—Somewhere from thirty to fifty of the lessons are devoted to *birds*, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty to the birds and the beasts, while scenes of the subjects most proper and most expected in a set of readers are entirely omitted from this series. These remarks will apply specially to the first four books, which are by far the most important. Not more than one per cent. of the pupils that enter the public schools graduate from the grammar grades—therefore reading books lessen in importance to the public as the numbers rise in the scale.

The University series is intended especially *for the south and of course largely* for the rural districts. Several years of the lives of the pupils would be devoted to the four books which we have mentioned, and to the reading of scenes very familiar to them without the light of the University readers. Is that the kind of reading for the children of the south? Do they want to know nothing of the great thinking, stirring and progressive outside world? These familiar domestic scenes of every day life, would become a kind of nonentity to them if served up every day for their intellectual repast! Take a few examples:

"Many dogs know a great deal, and learn very many things, but they can never utter their thoughts and feelings in words, *nor can they ever learn to read books.*" "Though this little girl should try *ever so long and hard*, she can never teach her pet dog to know the letters and the meaning of words in her primer," &c.

This lesson occurs in the second reader, page 37, after considerable instruction in the principles of elocution. Was there ever a child old enough to pursue such studies, that did not know all that this lesson teaches, even though he had never seen a reader of any kind?

Children do not go to school to learn what dogs *cannot do*, but to learn what children *can do*! Is life so long, and art and science so short that time can be killed with words without idea?—Such lessons are worthless for the purpose intended, yet they may be made very useful for a purpose not intended—to teach the first principles of English composition, and to correct false syntax. Let us analyze the foregoing sentence:

"Though this little girl *should try ever so hard and long*, she CAN never TEACH her pet dog to know the letters and the meaning of words in her primer."

Words should express ideas, and no more words should be used than the idea demands. What idea was intended to be conveyed in this sentence?—simply that—dogs cannot learn to read! But the writer had already told us in his opening sentence—"they can never utter their thoughts and feelings in words, NOR CAN THEY EVER LEARN TO READ BOOKS!" This sentence tells all that can be told on this subject and it contains two words more than required. *Nor can they learn to read*, expresses the whole idea. Did the writer fear that this would not be sufficiently clear unless he added thirty-two words more?

But pass to EVER SO HARD AND LONG. This mode of expression is never found in the best English literature. Children not well taught may say, "O, ever so long!" Take the sentence—"Though the little girl *should try* she never *can teach*," &c. *Can teach* denotes *a present act.*—Though she *should try* she never *could teach.*

One word more: "To know the letters and the words in her primer." Words used in a restricted sense require an article to limit them. The word letters, might be used in a general sense—to know letters. Words might be used in a general sense by omitting the limitation—in her primer." If so limited, words must be preceded by the article—THE words in the primer.

There is a want of accuracy in the use of articles in various parts of these readers.

"The fifth and sixth sounds of A." (second reader, page 1.) Has *a* any sounds that are *both* fifth and sixth?—"The first and second elements of each vowel,"&c. (5th reader, p. 11 et. al.) Are there any vowels that have elements that are *both first* and *second*?

The fifth and *the* sixth sound. *The* first and *the* second element.

"The flesh of the cow and ox is good for food." (Second reader p. 46) The flesh of the COW OR THE OX is good for food. This seems to me a great improvement as there is NO "flesh of the cow and ox." We sometimes meet with such expressions as "the eastern and western hemispheres." There are no continents that are both eastern and western. THE eastern and THE western. "The old and new testament," is an expression often heard. THE old and THE new testament.

And Alfred has been to Bladen "bird hunting." Did you even hear it called so many names: Duck shooting, deer driving, fishing, and now comes the other name, "bird hunting." Takes a whole week with the sheriff of the country "bird hunting." I declare!—Don't that beat! And Charles hasn't spent an hour bird hunting yet. What will Alfred call it next! It is hard to get so many names for the same article. The Honorable Alfred M. Waddell is a shrewd one, he is.

And Major Stesdman will have to get up to beat him. While Stedman is backed with money and strong friends, Waddell can beat the world bird hunting. Let us call it by its proper name—candidate for Congress.

Mr. Henry Bacon, Engineer in charge of the River and Bar Improvements below Wilmington, has received orders from Col. Craighill, to remove his office from Smithville to Wilmington.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., December 29, 1881.

I left Wilmington on Monday night last, intending to come here by way of boat to Edenton, thence by rail, but on reaching Franklin, Va., I found the boat did not leave until Wednesday, so I came on by rail to Portsmouth, thence to Elizabeth City. The Fair here is considered by our colored friends as a failure, owing to the weather and the short notice to get it up. The local exhibits were very good, such as farm products and ladies handiwork. This is a splendid country from what I have seen of it, the soil rich, transportation low, and the people industrious and intelligent. There is no reason why this part of North Carolina should not become, and I believe will, the wealthiest in the south.

I am invited to address the principal school here to day at 12 o'clock. This school is presided over by Mr. Rooks Turner, an able educator and scholar. All the schools are said to be in excellent condition; the colored people are active to the fact that if they expect their children to become men and women they must educate them, and they are moving manfully in the matter. You may expect in a few years to hear from the young colored youth of this section of the state making their mark in the legislative halls of the state as well as in Congress. I had the pleasure of meeting that stalwart and able Republican, Mr. Hugh Cale, also Mr. Gerken, the Postmaster, and a large number of other distinguished Republicans, who I will write more concerning in my next.

I leave to-day for Edenton and Plymouth, and shall talk with the leading men, both white and colored, and urge the necessity of better education, and to accomplish that they must read the newspapers. I find the colored Republicans over here alive to their interest, and greatly pleased at the course of the POST in defending their rights. Every colored man in North Carolina feels a pride in your noble old paper. ONE OF THEM.

P. S. I was invited to deliver an address here on the 1st of January, but I am sorry I cannot comply, but return thanks to Mr. James Sawyer and others for their complimentary invitation.

Yours, &c., ONE OF THEM.

CITY ITEMS.

Rev. Jos. G. Fry and the Rev. Mr. Sampson paid us a visit a few days ago.

Our friends up the Cape Fear river are happy—they have all the water they want.

General Rutherford leaves to-night for his place of business, in Washington, D. C.

The number of marriage licences issued for the past year, ending Dec. 31st, 1881: To colored, 148, to white, 88—total, 236.

The steamer D. Murchison, when she was backing out from the wharf on Wednesday last, ran over a flat and knocked out the sides. The wheel of the steamer was badly broken also.

The deed from David R. Murchison, President, to the United States, was probated and registered the past week, and has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., this complete the arrangments in making the Cape Fear River free.

Mrs. Joseph C. Abbott desires to dispose of a very fine selection of books by North Carolina writers, and those wishing to purchase had better correspond at once with Mrs. Abbott, who will take pleasure in giving all information desired.

REBUKE TO VANCE.—Senator Vance will be very much astonished to see the man whom he has tried to poure out obloquy upon voted the most popular man in Wilmington. Our Jewish friends have very properly awarded Mr. Martin the most popular man in the city, and presented him with a handsome gold headed cane, and in doing so have justly rebuked Senator Vance for his boorish treatment of one of Wilmington's able sons.

Robert D. Davis on 3d December administered on the estate of Mrs. Alice Cutlar, deceased.

William Lattimer on 8th December administered on the estate of Zebulon Lattimer, deceased.

Mrs. Sarah Waddell on 12th Dec. administered on the estate of Susan Neal.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rice on 13th Dec. Administered on estate of Laurens E. Rice, deceased.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee.*

James Anderson, one of our city draymen, who has lived a moral life, but who has never been connected with any church, request us to say that on Monday last, he got religion on the public streets while going from one sisters house to the other.

ESPLICED THE PAST WEEK.—Licenses issued by Register of Deeds: Jas. Scott and Miss Hillmon Moseley; Edward Williams and Miss Elsey Bradley; Jos. Farrow and Miss Alice Leonard; T. R. Jones and Miss Susie B. Myers; Clifford Howe and Miss Hannah Hicks; Henry Austen and Miss Julia A. Moore; J. N. Hewett and Miss Susannah Allen; R. D. Nixon and Miss Josephine Morton; R. S. Atkinson and Miss Jennie Barlow; Jas. H. Watters and Miss Ann E. Dawson; Albert Gore and Miss Bessie Leadford; Stephen Jewett and Miss Sallie W. Carpenter.

At the last regular meeting of Carolina Lodge No. 138, Knights of Wise Men of the World, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term:

George L Mabson, W C and Past E A
James H Price, E A.
George W Sheridan, W P.
William G Russ, I G.
Phillip Farington, w W.
Lewis Legrand, W H.
John D Nixon, Sentinel.

Said officers will be installed on Thursday evening at 8 oclock, January 5th, 1882, at their lodge room opposite the City Hall. After the installation refreshments, &c., will necessarily follow. By virtue of his office, George W. Price, Jr., District Deputy, will install the officers elect.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—At a meeting of Cornelius Harnett Council, No. 231, of the above order, the following officers were elected.

Regent—H. H. Kasprowicz.
Vice Regent—I. L. Greenwald
Orator—John Cowan.
Secretary—B. A. Hallett.
Collector—Jacob Weil.
Treasurer—W. Larkins.
Chaplain—W. H. Sprunt.
Guide—W. W. Shaw.
Warden—Stacy VanAmringe.
Sentry—E. Levy.
Medical Examiner—Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy.

They will be installed on next meeting, January 9th, 1882.

Capt. John W. Galloway of this city, who has been, and is now, employed by Mr. Best in the construction of the road from Goldsboro west, is home on a brief visit to his family, and we had the pleasure of a visit from him yesterday. He informs us that the road was graded within three-fourths of a mile of Smithfield on the 24th of December, the ties are all cut and have been placed on the line, the trestles all built, and as soon as the iron gets to Goldsboro, they will commence laying it immediately, and it is his opinion that the cars will be running to Smithfield within five weeks.

He says every man employed on the road are live, go-head, energetic and enterprising men, from Mr. Best down, not a drone being found on the whole work. There is between five and six hundred men employed by Mr. Best. The distance from Goldsboro to Smithfield is about 22 miles.

We are glad to hear such good news from this great work. If Mr. Best can construct the road, we say give him all the encouragment possible.

The information above, is from a perfectly reliable source, and is very encouraging for the people who desire the construction of the road.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUSTICE.—Mr. Jos. C. Hill, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of New Hanover, by the Clerk of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Nutt. This is one of the very best appointments that could have been made. The county of New Hanover has no better or abler colored man in it for that position than Mr. Hill. He has served for many years as a magistrate and with great credit to himself and his people. The lawyers at this Bar all give him credit for being one of the very best justices' of the county. In fact, Mr. Hill knows more law than any magistrate of this county excepting Justice Harriss, McQuigg and Gardner, who are very competent officials.

We learn that Mr. Hill will at once commence business. There are only two colored magistrates in the county, both appointed by Mr. VanAmringe, C. S. C., who has shown the proper spirit in making these selections. The colored people have 1,000 majority in the county, and they are entitled to an equitable proportion of the positions, and we congratulate Mr. VanAmringe on the good judgment thus displayed, and Mr. Hill on his appointment.

Wood is now selling very cheap, from $2.50 to $4 00 per cord, in this market.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell of Pender, called and wished us a merry Christmas, on Monday last. If Senator Ransom really wants some one to advise him on the subject of the Potomac flats, and malaria, he cannot get a man who knows more about it than Dr. S. S. Satchwell, who has made the question a study and has written several able papers on the matter.

Dr. Eugene Grissom of the State Insane Asylum was in our city during the past week. He delivered a lecture on Masonry, Tuesday evening last, to a very large audience. He stands high in the Order, and has the reputation of being a very bright Mason. The lecture here was spoken of by the very best posted of the fraternity, as being very interesting, and showing the most careful study of the past history of Masonry in the state.

Few houses, in any line of business, have extended their trade all over the entire country as have D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated Sedsmen, of Detroit, Michigan. They furnish employment to about 1,000 persons, and keep 60 commercial travelers on the road, looking after their interests. They grow on their own seed farms a very large proportion of the seeds they sell, which is probably one of the principal reasons why their goods are held in such high esteem all over the land. We would advise our readers seeking information regarding seeds to send and procure a copy of their new and beautiful Seed Annual for 1882.

We learn from the Custom House that the total amount of Exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, aggregated the sum of $5,487,462, divided as follows:

Cotton—57,664 bales or 26,977,947 lbs, valued at $3,026,479.

Rosin—447,592 bls, valued at $899,234.

Tar and Pitch—15,009 lbs, valued at $30,617.

Spirits—2,819,921 gallons, valued at $1,231,965.

Lumber—16,212,600 feet, valued at $274,733.

Shingles—3,274,000, valued at $22,460.

Miscellaneous—valued at $1,974.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, 251 vessels entered at this port from Foreign countries, and 321 vessels cleared from this port for Foreign countries.

Colonel R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. R. R. and W., C. & A. R. R. left for Fayetteville on the steamer D. Murchison Wednesday last. We learn that he visits Fayetteville in the interest of the Wilson and Florence Railroad, which is intended to pass through Fayetteville. We congratulate our friends at Fayetteville on their good fortune. What will be Wimington's loss will be Fayetteville's gain. Wilmington will, on the completion of the road from Wilson to Florence, become the Smithville of North Carolina. And this is what our splendid, enterprising business men have brought the dear old town to. Put selfishness will kill any place, it matters not how great its natrual advantages; and Wilmington ten years from now will be a decayed monument to laziness, selfishness and pusillanimity. Colonel Bridgers and his enterprising backers are looking for the shortest route south to Florence, and they are entitled to great credit for their foresight in looking after the interest of their stockholders. Had the business men of this city shown any sense, the stock of these two roads would have been held here, and no one could have used it to cut off and ruin Wilmington. When it is too late they probably will wake up and see what we have been telling them for many years is true: that Wilmington is dead, and that the pall-bearers are the so-called business men of the city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eureka House.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all OLD BILLS must be settled before any NEW ONES are CONTRACTED.

Yours, respectfully,

jan 1-tf — E. F. EYDEN.

NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

jan 1-2t — A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank payable January 5th, 1882.

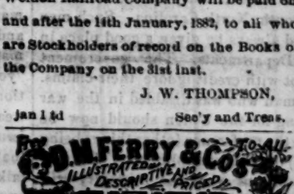
jan 1-4t — A. K. WALKER, Cash'r

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1881.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 11th January, 1882, to all who are Stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 31st inst.

J. W. THOMPSON,
jan 1 4d — Sec'y and Treas.



Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Michigan grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the South than those grown in a warmer climate. We make a specialty of supplying Planters, Truckmen and Market Gardners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
jan 1 6t eow

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
jan 1 1y eow

For Sale.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS by North Carolina authors, being a portion of the library of the late GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

For List and Price address

MRS. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
jan 1-1f — Wilmington, N. C.

SCHEDULE B AND C
TAX NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE PAYment of Schedule B and C Tax, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same within the first ten days in January, for the past six months, as required by law. This Tax falls due on the 1st day of January, 1882.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Jan 1-1t — Register of Deeds.

CHAS. KLEIN
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. — dec 25-6m

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. — dec 25 1y

CLUB ROOMS.

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND PRINCESS STREETS.

FINE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, Lager, and Budweiser Beer, Cigars and Tobacco. All sorts of Imported and Domestic Cheese, Marinirte Herrings, New River Oysters, &c., &c. Call and convince yourself. Respectfully,

dec 11 3m — F. W. ORTMANN, Prop.

For the Holidays.

A FULL LINE OF

Goods for Christmas!

On hand, consisting in part of

ORANGES, LEMONS, CANDY,

APPLES, NUTS,

COCOANUTS, RAISINS, CITRON,

CURRANTS, PRUNES, &c.

Order early and avoid the rush and probability of detention.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
dec 11-tf — Cor. Front and Dock Sts.

PROPOSALS.

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE PURchase at not less par for cash, of not exceeding Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Said bids to be addressed to J. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C. marked "Proposals," up to 12 o'clock, Thursday, 5th January, 1882.

dec 29 5t.

THE NEW FURNITURE STORE
OF
Behrends & Munroe

S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Would respectfully call the attention of Purchasers of Furniture to their stock of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room Library and Office Furniture, Wardrobes, Looking-Glasses, Mattresses, Carpets, &c., which is elegant and best selected stock ever offered in this State, to the trade or private consumers, and all Investigation. Cash or their object.

dec 25 6m

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1882.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, at once telegraphed 6,000 rubles (on the receipt of the news of Lieut. DeLany's safety) to the Russian government, for the purpose of bearing the expense of the return of the whole Jeanette party.

Col. Geo. N. Lamphere is an applicant for the position of Special Agent. Col. L. is a splendid man and a faithful officer. He made a good soldier during the late war, and lost an arm in the service of his country in the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina. Such men should always be given a good place in the Departments. The government cannot with credit ignore their claims. Any man who was disabled in the war fighting for the Union should now be given the preference (other things being equal) over other applicants. We have no doubt but what the Secretary will give Col. Lamphere's application a favorable consideration.

From the *Banner*, at Raleigh, we clip the able article published in another column, concerning the manner the state Board of Education is acting. The article is from the able pen of Charles N. Hunter, one of the best writers in the state. Mr. Hunter is a young colored man of extraordinary talent, and we are exceedingly glad he has taken up the subject, and will aid the POST in exposing the ring at Raleigh, who are evidently trying to establish a corner on school books, and force the sale of books totally unfit, on our public schools, against the wishes of the teacher, the children and their parents.

E. W. MARTIN.

The communication published in another column, from the Raleigh *Observer*, signed W., was written by Mr. E. W. Martin of our city. Everybody here knows Eugene Martin, one of the very best men in our city. He stands high in society, in business and as an attorney at law. And when Mr. Z. B. Vance undertakes to answer criticisms on his official conduct by trying to belittle Mr. Martin, and by mean flings at him, he makes a very big mistake. Mr. Martin is not an officeholder, nor is he an aspirant for office; but he is a business man, a tax-payer and one who is thoroughly posted as to the public news of the day. He is independent of politicians, therefore in a position to make an honest critic, and viewing the official conduct of Commissioner Vance from his standpoint, he sent this communication to the *Observer* over the *nom de plume* of W. Mr. Vance said in a communication to the *Observer* that if "W." was not an attorney of the Richmond & Danville Railroad he would give a respectful answer to W's. complaints or strictures, whereupon Mr. Martin acknowledged the authorship of the article, and instead of Senator Vance carrying out his promise, he replied by villifying and abusing the author.

Mr. Martin is not made of the material his friends give him credit for, if he does not reply in a manner that Mr. Vance will not again attack him. When a public official gets so large that he will not submit to an honest criticism from one of his constituents, it is about time to teach him a lesson, which Mr. Martin is able, and we shall be much disappointed if he does not do it at once.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

We have received several letters from without the state requesting to know if we have not been imposed upon in our information concerning Mr. VanBokkelen's language concerning the assassination of President Garfield. We will state in reply, that we made our publication very mild indeed, VanBokkelen's real language and action being a great deal worse than we stated it.—And we are informed by one of the most substantial and respectable merchants in the city, that "some two days after Mr. VanBokkelen had so wantonly abused President Garfield he heard of the same, and believing it to be a lie gotten up for the purpose of injuring Mr. VanBokkelen, he denounced it as such, and finally he went to Mr. Van. and told him he was being slandered, whereupon Mr. Van. turned on him and asked, what if he had said these things about Garfield, he was deserving of it, and even more, and went on to say that Garfield was a thief, &c. &c. Our merchant friend finally turned off and left him.

Now if Mr. VanBokkelen will deny this over his own signature, we will produce the proof, or refer him to our informant, who is every inch a man physically, and a gentleman morally. What we complain of is, this man is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, using his office to pass him around in places he never could reach were he not holding that position. We ask the question: Does the Chamber of Commerce of this city endorse the above language of VanBokkelen in regard to President Garfield? If it does not, they should compel him to resign at once. But poor Van. says we are injuring the Republican party in showing up these things.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

We give below a fair sample of the manner that some of our justices do business. Some weeks ago a man by the name of Fenton, from New York, was passing through our city, and stopped over for a day. While he was a highly educated person, he was also cranky. He got into an argument with some young men at his hotel; finally hot words were used, and threats made on both sides. But the affair blew over and no one thought more of it; but by some means Justice Millis got hold of the matter and filled out an affidavit against Fenton for carrying concealed weapons, and asked J. A. Ashe, a deputy sheriff, to swear to it. Ashe told him he knew nothing of the case; but Millis told him that it was all true, the man is carrying concealed weapons, and said, "I give you (Ashe) the information." "And, now," said Millis, "you can swear that you have information that Fenton is carrying concealed weapons, and on your affidavit I will issue a warrant." So Ashe, believing that Justice Millis knew what he was talking about, complied with the request. The affidavit was made, the warrant issued and Fenton arrested But instead of taking in a lame duck, they caught a Tartar. Fenton was sharp, had plenty of money and a row was rather to his liking. He at once give bond, and employed Mr. M. London, one of the best criminal lawyers at our bar, and Mr. J. I. Macks, a young but energetic barrister, who is fond of a rich client, and will give him value received for his fee. But before the trial come on the officers made overtures of compromise, on the payment of $20 and the costs, but Fenton was not going to miss the treat of a trial in court. Finally the trial come on; the defendent with his able counsel appeared before Justice Millis, but instead of going to trial the defendant made affidavit that he could not get justice in that court. So under the law, Mr. Justice Millis had to send the case before another magistrate for trial—he assigned the case to Mr. Justice Harriss for adjudication. When it come up before Harriss, Millis asked to have it continued, but the defendant would not submit to a continuance. The trial commenced. The state witnesses all answered, and Ashe, the first witness, and the one who swore out the warrant, placed on the stand, and then and there swore that all he knew about the matter Justice Millis told him. And that he had never seen Mr. Fenton up to the time he (Ashe) swore out the warrant, therefore could not have seen him with concealed weapons. And all the witnesses for the state swore that they had never seen Fenton with a pistol and therefore could not say that he carried one. On this information Mr. Justice Harriss very properly dismissed the case.

The above is a plain statement of facts, that no one will deny. And this is the kind of justice we have to submit to. Here is a stranger passing through the city, and is arrested without proper warrant of law—the justice never thought it would go to trial; he evidently expected to blackmail the man out of a large fine and his costs, and the man would go on his way and no one here, outside of those interested, ever be the wiser: Ashe is a good, faithful man, but knows no law, and tho't he was wright to obey the magistrate, who he imagined knew it all.

This is only one case out of a thousand. Many a poor negro, without friends to stand his bond, is brought up before this man Millis, advised to submit and from force of circumstances the defendant does as he is advised and is made to pay the costs, when, in fact and in law, he has committed no wrong—and this is the way the pockets of some of our magistrates are kept filled. If this is not mean we would be glad for some one to give us the true definition of the word. We know of no offense meaner, and we hope there will be some way thought of to stop such outrageous, contemptible and dishonest transactions.

MR. VANBOKKELEN.

We are pained to lean that Mr. VanBokkelen regrets our strictures on him, from the fact that in his opinion it will injure the Republican party. That is a good joke. We never knew that Van was much at getting off jokes, but he must have laughed even at himself after expressing his regrets to three of our colored friends, and giving the above reason to them for the same.

We welcome you, Van, into the Republican fold. "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

We learn from the New York *Herald* that Phillips, Marshall & Co., of London, England, have just concluded the purchase of 1,300,000 acres of land from the state of Mississippi. Seven hundred and sixty thousand acres are known as the "Levee Lands" and are located mostly in the Yazoo delta, comprising some of the richest cotton and timber land in the south. The intention of the purchasers is to improve, colonize and cultivate these lands.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee*. 4t

LITIGATION.

The influence of the members of the bar upon justice in New York is shown by nothing so much as the story of a client who has been before the courts, and in a case involving a property amounting to one million seven hundred thousand dollars has been compelled to pay out for lawyers' fees the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. As to the merits of this contest we are ignorant; but it seems to us that, in the interest of justice, any client, whether plaintiff or defendant, should be called upon to pay two hundred thousand dollars to justify his interest in property worth one million seven hundred thousand dollars. In America to a small degree, in England to a large degree, the administration of justice is becoming a luxury for the rich, a hardship for the poor. This is a mistake we might almost say a crime. If a country is free justice should be as open and invigorating as the air. Anything that tends to strengthen the hold of the lawyers upon the court, or to embarrass the efforts of citizens to defend their rights, is a blunder.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The above is copied for the purpose of expressing our thanks to the *Herald* for taking up this important *subject*.—We know a case in which a North Carolinian was plaintiff and a New York corporation was defendant, involving some $18,000. The suit was run about sixteen years, when final judgment was taken and settled, amounting in the aggregate to $28,000; the lawyer's fees amounted to over $20,000. The plaintiff did get back the money he had paid out for witness fees and other expenses. Such extortionate charges on the part of lawyers are simply infamous. Parties living out of the state of New York dare not bring suit in the New York state courts from the fact that whatever is recovered the lawyers grab.

In some parts of North Carolina they are getting in the habit of acting as if they thought "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." Lawyers ought to recollect that both sides have to live, and should they make their charges two large, parties will settle their differences at a loss, rather than appeal to a court of justice.

The government has paid to the owners or pretended owners of the Cape Fear river the $10,000 appropriated by Congress, so that there cannot now be any question of the Cape Fear river being free to all. Shall we be too modest to claim a part of the credit of this great benefit to the people along the Cape Fear river? The people all know this paper has for the past six years advocated a free river, and our Mr. Canaday made a thorough canvass of the district in favor of a free river, and we congratulate the people on the final success of the measure that we fought so hard for. In a few years, if the citizens will avail themselves of the advantages thus obtained, the section of country between Wilmington and Fayetteville will be prosperous. The government will now improve the river and place it in a condition to be navigable all the year round, and the time will come very soon when small villages will spring up along the line of the river as they do on the different railroads. Water transportation is cheaper than railroad, therefore the farmers and merchants on the Cape Fear will have the advantage of those on the railroads. Whitehall, Elizabethtown, Loveland and Cedar Creek ought to be, with proper management and enterprise, large and flourishing towns, instead of the present sleepy, dilapidated looking places that we now have. We hope and believe the people will wake up to their interest.

Jesse Spalding has secured the Chicago Collectorship, and Wm. Penn Nixon will probably have to return to his newspaper business. Mr. Nixon is to be congratulated if it shall appear that he has learned a lesson during his office-seeking period. The newspaper that is conducted by office-seekers or office-holders cannot be honest in the very nature of things; and the newspaper that is not honest cannot hope to enjoy a great measure of confidence and success in these days of independent thought and action. The "organ" is fast disappearing behind the hill of popular distrust and condemnation.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It is the independent journal the people of the whole country want, and the present proprietor of the POST intends it shall be entirely free and independent—but thouroughly Republican.

IMMIGRATION.

It is claimed by authority that the immigration to this country during the year of 1881 will be upwards of half a million more than any year ever before, and the indications are that during this year the number will be still greater. By the year of 1890 the population of the United States will be 100,000,000.

The legislature of New York convenes the coming week. It will be Democratic for the first time in many years.

Mr. Manning, Member of Congress, has introduced a bill to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges, which will very greatly precipitate business.

The reports from Beaufort all say that Collector Davis is happy on account of a present received just before the holidays, in the shape of a brand new baby.

Subscription price of the POST only two dollars—send and take it at once

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Ex-Senator How, the newly appointed Postmaster General, will assume control of the Department during the coming week.

The public offices were all closed last Monday, and since that time only opened from 9 to 12 o'clock each day. This was done to give the hard worked clerks a chance to enjoy the holidays.

Guiteau had an elegant Christmas dinner served to him in the jail on Sunday last, and received in the afternoon. Among his callers was a large number of ladies, who seem to make quite a lion of the murderer. Washington is noted for its large number of fools, and they are not all confined to the males.

The jury in the Guiteau trial have a special physician to look after them, and they take their drives out to the public parks. On Christmas day they enjoyed quite a time.

Ex-Senator Paddock of Nebraska, has declined the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is to be congratulated on the judgment thus displayed.

Speaker Kiefer was stopping at the Ebbitt House.

The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned for the holidays, and will reconvene on the 4th of January.

An Atlanta paper complains that Assistant Postmaster General Hatton is "destroying the harmony of the south" by turning out Democratic postmasters and putting Republicans in their places. There is not the slightest doubt of it. The Democratic idea of harmony is for the other fellow to give up.—*Inter Ocean.*

OUR FREE SCHOOLS—DANGER AHEAD.

Colonel W. P. Canaday, of the Wilmington POST, with characteristic vigor, has pitched into our free public school system in a manner that cannot but end in great good. Far two little attention is given this subject by our men of influence and ability in both the political parties, and the awakening now indicated is indeed encouraging.

The last issue of the POST contained a lengthy and suggestive article on the question of text books. As is therein stated, this is a problem which has, and is still, engaging the earnest thought of our best educational workers everywhere. It is greatly to be desired that our schools employ the very best books possible in the prosecution of the great work before them, and any effort tending in that direction should, as we are sure it does and will, meet the hearty approval of parents children and school officers generally. Much of the success of any teacher, school or system is dependent upon the character of the books used. If these reach a proper standard and are properly used, the average student cannot fail of rapid advancement in the acquisition of that knowledge which our schools were designed to impart. If the books are inferior, and as is too often the case, almost worthless, all the efforts of the teacher and pupil will prove insufficient to compensate for the deficiency.

We are advancing no theory. Our conclusion is the result of actual demonstration during many years of active engagement in our public schools.

During these years we have had to contend with all the powers of soul and body against the obstinate growths of defective and trashy books. For it must be borne in mind that the pupil is disciplined to a considerable extent according to the disciplinary methods of authors. If the book is wanting in clearness of statement, accuracy of language, compass of thought, beauty and attractiveness of style, the pupil who trains from such a book will most assuredly exhibit in his or her mental character its defects in these important particulars. If we add to this a want of high moral tone, the disaster will be well nigh complete.

"Every thing," says a writer venerable in years and in wisdom, "leaves its impress upon the young. The faces they look at; the voices they hear; the scenes by which they are surrounded; the company they keep; the BOOKS THEY STUDY, are the forces which shape their future lives and give texture to their characters." This is eminently and strikingly true, and because it is true, the duty of selecting suitable—not only suitable, but the MOST suitable books to be studied in our schools, becomes a matter of great and grave importance.

We take it for granted that so far as we have gone, our views are not likely to encounter any serious dissent. But, under the operation of a general, or state system of public schools, such as are now maintained in every state of the Union, the question arises. How is the desired end to be gained? Here we meet a diversity of opinions.

There are those who hold that it is the duty of the state, through its constituted authority, to prescribe a series of books and enforce their use in all the schools under its patronage. There are others who insist that the whole matter should be left to the school boards of the respective counties.—There are still others who argue that the teacher—the workman—is the proper person to select his own tools, and if he is incapable of exercising proper judgment in this respect he is, to say the least, deficient in one of the most necessary qualifications for his work.

We will discuss these propositions in the order in which they appear:

To any arbitrary exercise of state authority in prescribing and enforcing the study of any particular series of text books in our common schools, there are insuperable objections.

In the first place, it carries with it a spirit of centralization which is repugnant to the genius of our free institutions. This may not appear so prima facie. A little study of the question, however, will develop the dangerous tendency of such a policy.

If there is any one thing more than another against which the state should carefully guard itself, it is a too lavish use of its mandates in giving direction to the training of our children. Its work in this matter has its appropriate bounds, beyond which it cannot go without violating the dearest privileges and the most sacred rights of home.

Every worthy parent is justly jealous of any tendency, however slight, to an infringement of his right to train his children as to him may seem best. He can recognize no other authority. But, when the state steps in and says to the parent, you have nothing to do with this matter, save and except to pay your assessed tax; the state will educate your children according to its own notions, from its own prescribed books and under its own prescribed methods; and all this independently of your likes or dislikes; we say that, when the state thus comes in and assumes control of our children, the parent is robbed of his God-given right, and to the extent of the force used by the state it becomes a usurper. Suppose, for example, the state should adopt a series of books with sectarian or political learnings objectionable to parents, must they be compelled against their conscientious convictions to have their children imbibe from such books political sentiments and religious doctrines which they believe unsound and inimical? Yet, if the state assumes absolute and undisputed authority in naming the books to be used in our schools, what is to hinder it from going to such lengths? It is even now gravely charged that, among the series which the state Board of Education has assumed to adopt, and which, through the local Boards of the respective counties and districts, it is attempting to force upon our schools, are books which the children of a very considerable number of the people of this state cannot study without being taught that their fathers and brothers were barn-burners, murderers and guilty of other diabolical atrocities too hideous to mention.

When the state arrogates to itself the sole right of prescribing books, a long and a dangerous stride has been accomplished in the direction of rendering our free school system which was intended to be a great public benefaction, a mere foot-ball for unwise and bad men who will not scruple as to the use they make of it. But there are still other weighty objections to the exercise of state authority in this matter that we find so well and so pointedly stated by Rev. C. H. Wiley in his address to the people of North Carolina, in January last, on this same subject, that we consider them impregnable and conclusive.

Mr. W. was state Superintendent of Education in North Carolina for many years, and it is the testimony of all that the state has never had at the head of its Educational work a more competent, a more zealous, a more devoted officer.

We shall give in our next issue the reasons which this high authority urged against state adoption of text-books during his incumbency, and which he urges now. In the meantime we would ask our readers, especially our teachers and those actively engaged in the educational work to give the subject careful and thoughtful attention.

We shall pursue this discussion with the hope of more thoroughly arousing our people to its importance. Our only motive is the public good. We only want that our people be not compelled to use any set series of books when better ones are obtainable. That's all.

Railroad to Jacksonville, N. C.

At a meeting of the friends and promoters of the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Jacksonville Railroad Company, held on the 29th day of December, 1881, in the city of Wilmington, the following gentlemen were elected directors: B. C. McLendon, Robert E. Batts, A. R. Black, F. M. Wooten, William H. King, Joseph T. Foy, Geo. M. Crapon, Geo. T. Wassom and E. F. Martin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following gentlemen were elected officers: Joseph T. Foy, President; F. M. Wooten, General Superintendent; George M. Crapon, Secretary Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to secure the wright of way of the lands through which it may run: E. C. McLendon, of Onslow; A. R. Black, and E. F. Martin of New Hanover.

The President was directed to appoint suitable persons to open books of subscription along the line of the proposed road.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again, in the city of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1882.

The frequent travel north and south, and the increased intermingling of the people of two extreme sections, are doing much to break down prejudices and restore fellowship. In this direction the Atlanta Exposition has done excellent work. The *Inter Ocean* trusts that similar enterprises for the future will find encouragement in the grand success at Atlanta, and that every year shall find the states of the north and south bound in closer bonds commercially and socially. The south needs the north and the north needs the south. Especially is the great northwest identified commercially with the south, and her largest prosperity and building up will add to every material interest in the west and northwest. When the bleak winds of winter blow we want the orange groves and the mild temperature of the south for winter homes, and the southern people need the bracing breezes of our northern latitudes during the sultry months.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A large fire occurred in New York on Christmas day in which $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

What a folly to dread the thought of throwing away life at once, and yet have no regard for throwing it away by parcels and piecemeal.

State Items.

The colored people of Newbern will celebrate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation to-day. I. B. Abbott, of the *Lodge*, will orate.

Mr. W. P. Williamson has been nominated as Postmaster at Tarboro, N. C., in place of Mr. H. H. Shaw.

The colored citizens will hold a large meeting next Saturday to take into consideration the manner of their treatment by the County Commissioners in excluding them from the jury box.

Mr. Jno. H. Whiteman attended the Elizabeth City colored Fair last week. Whiteman has got to be quite an agricultural man, he visits all the Fairs and talks farming as though he was an old hand. Well, he is a practical fellow, and can give his people good advice, and we hope they will consider well what he says.

CHRISTMAS AT SMITHVILLE.

EDITOR POST:—Christmas day, which came on Sunday, passed off with all solemnity, as the people all seemed to realize that it was the Sabbath day, and kept their children under control. We did not, during the day, hear the sound a horn or a drum, but about 10½ o'clock, a. m., as is usual on the Sabbath, we heard the church bells summoning us to forget, as it were, that it was Christmas day, and repair to our respective churches and worship the Great I Am; the author of our being; the giver of every good and perfect gift. So, you see that instead of spending the day in amusement, we spent it as in reference to an eternity that awaits us all. We remembered the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

On Christmas day, although it was the Sabbath, the generous hearted and faithful old Santa Claus, did not forget that the little boys and girls would expect him to visit them, and therefore did not disappoint them, as we are warranted in saying that he visited nearly, or quite, every house in town, and showed his appreciation of the little fellows, by leaving nice little presents that would gladden each heart and cause them to be thankful that such a being as Santa Claus ever had been.

On Monday, the day after Christmas, things were not so monotonous as on Sunday. At daylight we were awakened from our slumbers by the tooting of horns, beating of drums, shooting of fire crackers, and almost any other noise that a boy is capable of making, which lasted the entire day. The boys did not seem to be the only parties that enjoyed it, however, for all through the day we could see gentlemen collected together in the streets, some of which looked and acted like they had not prayed for the wine cup to pass them; but if they had prayed at all, it was that it stop and let them partake of the contents thereof. However, the day passed off with ut harm to any one, specially.

The day before Christmas there was some few that seemed to be a little overjoyful, yet it passed off very pleasantly, and no one harmed in the least, except a young colored man who accidentally shot a No. 30 cartridge thro' his hand, which has caused him some trouble, but which has been successfully treated by our worthy young Dr. F. B. Bishop.

The people of our little town must have been pecuniarily blessed prior to Christmas, as they seemed to have the wherewith to purchase eatables and presents, as the merchants seemed to have a nice lively trade. So far as we, ourselves, are concerned, we have no special right to complain of dull times during Christmas, as we received a liberal patronage from the citizens and country people, for which we now offer our sincere thanks. R. M. W.

The railroad which Mr. Blaine is to manage runs from the Baltimore and Ohio to the source of the Potomac river, and thence south until it connects with the Richmond and Alleghany, and opens up timber and coal. Ex-Senator Chaffe has $500,000; Senator Davis of West Virginia, $500,000; S. B. Elkins $500,000, and Mr. Blaine $250,000 of the stock, and Senators Wisdom and Bayard a small amount each.—*Critic.* Mr. Blaine says that the railroad he is to manage starts from Nowhere and ends at Noplace, passing through Noman's Land.—*National Republican.*

No More Hard Times

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

Neither of them was over ten years old. One leaned against the fence and the other rubbed his back against a lamp post, and they eyed each other for a long time. Then one of them said:

"My mother has got a new sealskin sacque, and yours hain't."

"I don't care," replied the other, "she frizes her hair and uses paint, and that's just as long."

Give me a little more inside matter, as the editor said the bar tender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the handsomest

Paper Hanging

Of any man in the State. I have

Shades

Of all kinds and qualities. The prettiest in the market.

UPHOLSTERING

AND

REFITTING

Of old furniture done in the most substantial manner.

Carpets cut, made and put down.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BENJ. F. WHITE,

Market between 2d and 3d street.

nov 6—tf

Coal and Wood!

GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST NUT SIZES

Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH

WOOD.

OAK,

ASH,

LIGHTWOOD, &c.,

Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long sticks, by

J. A. SPRINGER.

nov 20-1m

GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CAPT. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City.

Fine Cigars, Oysters, &c. Call and see him oct 30 1y

WATER WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having engaged a competent and experienced PLUMBER, from the North, beg to notify the public that they will hereafter combine with their present Iron and Copper Work the business of

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reasonable prices they hope to merit any order their customers may leave with them.

dec 4-1m HART, BAILY & CO.

RAIL ROAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 17th, 1881.

Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Jacksonville Rail Road will opened at J. L. Boatwright's Store on Front between Market and Princess Streets, and at Geo. Myers' Store on Front between Market and Dock streets. All who wish to aid this enterprise will please call and subscribe, I shall take subscription books along the route myself.

E. F. MARTIN.

dec 19 2t

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh every day at

C. E. JEVENS,

Second St., 2d door below Post Office.

dec 19 1y

French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town at the lowest prices. One thousand pounds of Gum Drops at 12½ cents per lb.

ZIMMERMAN'S,

Cor. Second and Princess Sts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY—In the Superior Court. Julius Ellinger and Ellman Ivers, partners in trade under the firm name of Julius Ellinger & Co., Plaintiffs, against E. C. Myers, Administrator of George Myers, deceased, Defendant.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of said George Myers are hereby notified that a Creditors' bill has this day been filed by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant, in the above entitled cause, and that it is ordered according to law. All creditors of said estate are hereby further notified to appear before the undersigned, at his office in the city of Wilmington, on or before January 30th, 1882, and file the evidences of their claims, or they will be prevented from participating in the fund in Court. This dec 14-4t J. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Superior Court.

BEST business men can engage in. $5 to $20 per day, made by any worker of either sex, right in their own locality. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time by the business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN 1, 1882.

IN MEMORIAM

Died in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 17th, 1881, Miss Sarah B. Hill, daughter of our highly esteemed and worthy citizen, Mr. William Hill. She had but recently bade adieu to home-friends and returned to the above mentioned place for the purpose of completing her studies. This was her second or third term in the Shaw University, and from the rapid studies and beautiful record made there by this amiable young lady, we may rightly conclude that it was no meagre triumph at which she aimed. But "death loves a shining mark," and in his firm relentless grasp he bore across the dark waters our friend and loved one. By her death another household has been robbed of its jewel, the First Baptist Church of an earnest worker, society of a young but influential member. She was only seventeen and some months, and already had she by her courteous, winning ways, gathered around her a great number of intelligent and warm hearted friends.—She was one of the few who felt that life was given for some nobler purpose than to be spent in idle dreaming or frittered away in fashionable gatherings. She was persistent in striving to cultivate her mind, to improve and develop the talents so richly bestowed, and thus make a basis on which might securely stand an immense citadel, whose windows would emit a stream of light both far and near. But God, whose love and wisdom are unsearchable, has called her to that higher and purer life. Our beautiful flower, though tenderly cherished and eagerly watched till its bloom, has been transplanted to that Eden whose fragrance is eternal. The earthly garlands she strove to win, and with which her many friends were so anxious to crown her, were denied that her sainted brow might wear that diadem awarded by Him whose teachings she loved, and in whose footsteps she followed. BY A FRIEND.

The Philadelphia Musical Journal, for December.

We have received the December number of the *Philadelphia Musical Journal*, published by Wm. Nuneviller, No. 1300 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It is a handsomely gotten-up periodical, filled with just such reading matter as is best calculated to merit the attention of those interested in the news and gossip of the musical world. Everything is bright, breezy, interesting and reliable. The movements of singers, the doings of composers and the manner in which new musical works have been received are all pleasantly related, Europe claiming attention as well as America. There is a column of local briefs of especial interest to Philadelphians, but the *Journal* is in the broadest sense cosmopolitan and will please everybody everywhere. The editorials are able in character and independent in tone. A capital little serial, "The Sabat Matter," giving the life story of Pergolese, the composer, is commenced in this number and will be concluded in the issue for January. It was translated from the French by George D. Cox, whose translations have been highly commented by the best critics of all sections. The music in this number, twenty pages in all, includes "Une Petite Fleur," "May Bells Ringing," "The Magnet and the Churn," (a popular song from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience"), "The Bhimparzee Waltz," and that beautiful ballad, "The Blue Alsatian Mountains." The very moderate terms of the *Philadelphia Musical Journal* are ten cents a single copy or one dollar a year in advance.

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (in the *bean, not ground,*) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, *good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41."* Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "*Ideal*" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular. Respectfully, &c.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & Co.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to put Thurber's brands. dec 18-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND.

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET,

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Christmas Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS

AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display if LIQUORS.

FIRE WORKS

AND

FIRE CRACKERS!

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

FamilY SupplieS!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

dec 19

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

M. M. KATZ'.

THE FINEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER brought to Wilmington, with all the latest Novelties and Shades in

DRESS GOODS.

Satin Marveilleux, Satin de Lyon, Rhadames, Surrahs, Brocades, Moire Antique, Camel's Hair, Silk Velvets, Plushes,

COLORED, BLACK AND ILLUMINATED CASHMERES,

Henriettas, Mohairs, Suitings, Alpacas and Plaids in endless variety, Passamenterie, Fringes and Trimmings White Goods, Housekeeping Goods,

DOLLMANS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS.

Men and Boy's Wear, Flannels, Merino Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces and Edgings.

CURTAIN LACES, CREPES,

STAPLE & DOMESTIC GOODS.

In fact everything desirable. Warranted to come up in price and quality, to any samples from retail houses North.

Call and save extra expense in buying from

M. M. KATZ,

36 Market Street.

dec 11-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION

BUYERS!

PERSONS BUYING DRY GODS FOR CASH will get all the advantages they are entitled to, in buying from me, as I do business EXCLUSINELY FOR CASH both buying and selling.

I invite your attention to my Staple Stock of

LINEN TABLE GOODS,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, ETC.

I keep the best and cheapest stock of

TOWELS.

Ladies and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Handsome Embroidered and Mourning Handkerchiefs.

NECK TIES FOR LADIES, in every style.

SPANISH LACE TIES and FICHUS, black and white.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, from 15 cents to $1 50.

THE BEST 50 cent CORSET IN THE CITY.

THE BEST $1 00 CORSET EVER SOLD.

SEETING SHIRTING and COLORED HOMESPUN

All kinds of Goods for

Men and Boys' Wear

The celebrated

North Carolina Cassimeres and Kerseys

Sold by me surpasses any other Goods for durability and economy—it is almost impossible to supply the demand

The readers of the POST are respectfully invited to give me a call. I promise in return good Goods at fair prices, polite attention and honest dealing.

Jno. J. HEDRICK,

Market street, corner Store, dec 4—1m North side.

THE VARIETY STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully notify his friends and the public that he has recently returned from a visit to the

Northern Markets

where he has purchased the

Handsomest Display

OF

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

he has ever offered in this city.

My stock is

LARGE, COMPLETE

And in

GREAT VARIETY.

I have thousands of things which it would take columns to enumerate. My fine, fresh FRENCH CANDIES are a specialty. I lead in these goods as my patrons well know. I have an elegant variety of

Millinery Goods, Hats, Trimmings, &c.

To which I invite the attention of the Ladies.

My stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS is full and complete and having been bought low will be sold low.

I respectfully invite a call and inspection.

L. FLANAGAN,
Variety Store.
dec 11-3t No. 42 Market street.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,

J. D. STELLJES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS IS AT HAND. KOCH, THE Bar-tender is always ON HAND, standing ready to serve the finest liquors in the State. A Restaurant attached, where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters as the only ones we employ.

dec 11-1y

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 3, S. FRONT

Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and Chronometers, and also to do hard coldet work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT BOCKINGHAM, N. C.

HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year $1 00
One copy six months 50
One copy three months 25

W. H. TERRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Sunday, AUG. 28, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6:00 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
7:20 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
3:30 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

5:00 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.25 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M., and 5.15 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.00 A. M., and 5.15 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
june 26 tf

PETERSBURG R.R. Co

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

All Classes and Conditions Can Travel.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

ON THE

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

You can go from Ream's to Petersburg and back for 90 cents.

From Stony Creek to Petersburg and back for $1.25.

From Jarratt's to Petersburg and back for $1.95.

From Belfield to Petersburg and back for $2.55.

From Pleasant Hill to Petersburg and back for $3.25.

From Garysburg to Petersburg and back for $3 60.

From Weldon to Petersburg and back for $3.95.

Take care to ask the Agent at the Stations for the sort of ticket you want.

You cannot get the Round Trip Tickets on the Cars.

Get full information from the Agents, and notice the conditions and limits on your tickets; they will be strictly adhered to.

W. P. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. jy 24-tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W. & W. R. R.] daily at ..... 6.10 p m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond ..... 5 " " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at ... m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at al ... m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at ... m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6. ... and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping ars on the 6.50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

1882.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III. commences November 1, 1881.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS.

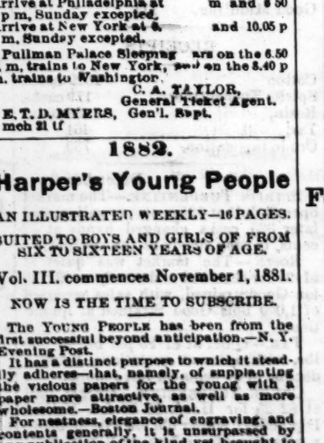
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1 50.
SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each.

The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $5 00; postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 75 cents; postage 11 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.



april 23-6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

7ITH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

BY

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

LOT OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 80 Feet,

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

The Lots

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter, to

W. P. CANADAY,
Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP
HOUSES AND LOTS
OR
BUILDING LOTS
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished $1.00 per day.

Meals at all hours—15 to 35 cents, as per order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.

Cart-yard also connected with the House.

Families furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 30 cts. each.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.

One person, 2 meals a day, per week $2.75
" " 3 " " " " 3.25
Luncheon, in neat packages ..... 15 cents.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

We invite our patrons to examine our cooking department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer and Cook.

ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.

Located in the centre of the City, on Market Street, between Second and Third. Wilmington, N. C. JOS. C. HILL,
oct 30 tf Proprietor.

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE

Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known to and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

TERMS:

For Three Months, post paid, - 50 cts.
For Six Months, - - - $1.00.

NASBY PORTRAIT FREE.

Every subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid

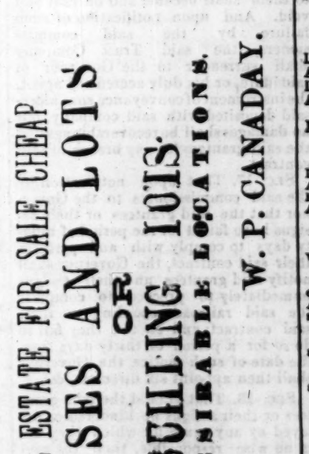
PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE,

in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address

BLADE CO.,
Toledo, O.


HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD,
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
Send for Circular.
Sold by Druggists.

The Clarendon Water Works Company

GIVES NOTICE THAT IT IS READY to receive applications for supplying water. Information in regard to rates, &c., can be had, and applications for water will be received at the Engine House, corner Princess and Front streets, Fridays from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Service pipes will be laid in the order in which the applications are received. JOHN C. CHASE, Supt.

dec 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Dec. 1st, 1881, at 6:40 a. m, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6 40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12 50 P M
Leave Weldon	3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.05 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.25 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1:15 A M
Leave Weldon	6:00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 50 P M

DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER, Daily, No. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	1.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon at	9.00 P M
Leave Weldon	1.35 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	8.15 A M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7:15 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.15 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.50 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No. 45 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
dec 1-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOV. 6, 1881, at 2.45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P M
Leave Florence	3.20 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	4.30 A M
Arrive at Columbia	6 40 A M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P M
Leave Florence at	2.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.45 P M
Arrive at Florence	3.15 A M
Leave Florence	1.05 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6 05 P M

Mail and Passenger Daily, 42 East 45 West.

Leave Wilmington	8.35 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.45 A M
Leave Florence	5.45 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	1.30 M

Train No. 43 and 42 stops at all Stations. No. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 4-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after JUNE 5, 1881, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	8.45 A M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	6 45 P M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5.25 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	5.30 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1.30 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8.00 A. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	7.00 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1.30 A. M
	" Wilmington at	8.00 A M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3	Leave Charlotte	7.00 P. M
	Arrives at Shelby	10.30 P. M.
No. 4	Leave Shelby	6.00 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	9.30 A. M

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except on Sun.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charleston.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A. T. & O. R. R. arriving and leaving Atlanta as follows, and connection with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

Trains No. 1 and 2 connect at Chester & Lenoir, at Lenoir with

June 7 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1882.

MR. W. E. N. SELLERS IS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE POST.

All subscribers to the POST not receiving the same regularly, will please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Sellers or at this office.

Subscribers who may change their residences must, in their notice to this paper of such change, give their former as well as present address.

We ask those of our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription, to have the money ready and pay our agent as he calls upon them, and thereby save him shoe-leather. The amount is small, and every one can pay if he will.

Deeds and mortgages probated during the past week by proper officers: W H Green, mortgage to George Davis; W J H Bellamy, commissioner, deed to W H Green; W A Robinson, mortgage to Express Steamboat Company; D R Murchison, deed to W A Robinson; Geo W Williams and wife, deed to J L Perrell; D R Murchison and wife, deed to Annie E Perrell; The Cape Fear Navigation Co, deed to the United States; E T Williams and wife, mortgage to Brunhild & Bro; Clifford Howe, mortgage to F C Miller; James Sprunt, deed to M Black; F W Foster and wife, deed of lease to Maria Genaust; F Lesaman, Jr, mortgage to Hart, Baily & Co.; Jno McRae, deed to S A Swann; Wm Genaust and wife, mortgage to F W Foster; Jacob Scott, mortgage to Jas H Chadbourne & Co.; E E Burruss, President, release of mortgage to Jno F Garrell.

The following gentlemen have inspectors licenses under the general law, and have paid their $25 into the Clerk of the Superior Court: Robert Maxwell, expires 6th January, 1882; L T Beatty, expires 8th of January; Calton Sessoms, expires 12th January: James Alderman, expires 12th January; Geo Hooper, expires 17th January; J W Monroe, 22d January; Alfred Alderman, 22d January; J W King, 27th January; E Turlington; 1st February; H A Bagg, 1st February, J M Henderson; 3d March; J W Autry, 17th March; J F Littleton, 18 April; Joseph Merritt, 26th May, Robert M Houston, 28th July; Geo H Kelley, 28th July; R N Chasten, 9th August; D McEachern, 19th October; C G Southerland, 27th October; J M Chasten, 7th December. No one has a right to do business, except the above; and all those doing business without first obtaining said license are liable to a heavy fine. We learn that the proper officers are looking the matter up for the purpose of instituting criminal action.

Mr. Commissioner Vance and His Reasons.

Correspondence of the News and Observer.

I take it that the official acts of public officers are legitimate subjects of respectful criticism, and hence the following:

At a meeting at Clinton, on the 17th ult., of the commissioners appointed by the act for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad (Acts 1880, chapter 26,) to supervise the due performance of the contract provided for in the fifth section of said act, to be executed and performed by the grantees of said road, the question came up for decision whether the commissioners, acting under the power given them by the 23d section of said act, would extend the time for the performance of the said contract by the assigns of the grantees. Mr. Commissioner Vance declined to assent to the extension of time and assigned for his refusal the following reasons:

1. Since acquiring possession of said road the assignees have developed a purpose to obtain control of all the transporting lines in North Carolina, from Raleigh west, and constitute already a monopoly dangerous to both the political and material interests of the state.

2. They have given earnest of these purposes by discriminating against the people of North Carolina in favor of strangers and between the people thereof, in violation of law in the matter of freights and charges.

3. Another party, that from whom the assignees obtained this property, offers to purchase and finish according to contract the said road, and build another, connecting therewith, from Salisbury to Goldsboro, at their own expense, thus establishing a direct line from Ducktown to Beaufort harbor, and furnishing competition against the monopoly of the assignees.

4. Inasmuch as the failure to finish the road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River arose from causes for which the assignees were responsible, and which they could easily have surmounted by diligence and energy, in my opinion, the clause for indulgence provided for in the law is not meritorious, and I, for one, am not disposed to grant favor in behalf of the state to those who show her nope, and especially will I not extend indulgence to the monopoly which is seeking to enrich the people and cities of other states, at the expense of sacrificing the only hope of obtaining the long cherished idea of a grand central trunk line from the Mississippi Valley to Beaufort harbor, without [illegible] to the state, and said line from [illegible]sboro to Salisbury will not be [illegible] unless the party constructing it [illegible] of the possession of the Western [illegible] of [illegible] Railroad.

[illegible]gard to Fruitlessness respectfully submitted, [illegible] of the commissioners, that not one of those reasons is a sound and valid objection, or ought for one moment to have been considered by the honorable commissioners. Because they concern matters entirely foreign and irrelevant to the question under consideration, are no way pertinent to the matters the commissioners were called upon to adjudicate, and the honorable commissioner could with no more propriety, it would seem, allow his decision to be influenced by such extraneous matters than a judge on the bench could refuse relief to a party litigating before him because, forsooth, he was a person of large wealth and influence and was using that wealth and influence in his business in a manner that did not suit the judge.

It cannot be questioned that (without considering the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the act) the commissioners were acting in a judicial capacity to decide whether they would declare a contract forfeited for nonperformance according to its terms or to grant further time for its performance.

And this being so, only the facts that went directly to establish non-performance of the contract, and the further facts which would authorize an extension of time, could be legitimately considered by them in arriving at a decision. The act (of 1880, chapter 26,) will inform us of the powers and duties of the commissioners, and the following sections are all that relate to that subject:

SEC 5. That on or before the depositing of said instrument of conveyance with the said United States Trust Company, said grantees shall deliver to said commissioners a written contract, signed by themselves and binding them to said state to pay the interest on the said bonds as the same shall accrue, and to finish the railroad of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company to its western termini at Paint Rock and the Georgia or Tennessee state line near Ducktown, according to the charter of said company, and all acts amendatory thereof, and that said railroad be completed and put in operation to Paint Rock on or before the 1st day of July, 1881, and to Murphy, in the county of Cherokee, on or before the 1st day of January, 1885; and that the work upon the said road shall be begun within two months from the date of the ratification of this act, and carried on with diligence and energy until completed to Ducktown and Paint Rock.

SEC. 14. That Thomas J. Jarvis, Zebulon B. Vance and John M. Worth be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to examine the work upon said road.

SEC. 15. That said commissioners shall, from time to time, and certainly as often as ten miles of said road shall be put in running order, examine the work thereon; and, in case of failure of said grantees or their assigns to conduct the same according to the terms of their said contract, to give due notice thereof to the Governor of said state and to the United States Trust Company of New York. The decision of a majority of said commissioners as to any matter entrusted to them by this act shall be binding alike upon said state and said grantees, or their assigns.

SEC. 16. That in case the said grantees or their assigns shall fail to carry out and perform their said contract, all the grants hereby intended to be made to them shall become and be null and void. And upon notification of such failure by the said commissioners, the said Trust Company shall surrender to the Governor of said state, or his duly accredited agent, the instrument of conveyance so as aforesaid deposited with said company, but no damages shall be recoverable against the said grantees for any breach of said contract.

SEC. 17. That upon notification by the said commissioners to the Governor that the said grantees or their assigns have failed for the period of ninety days to comply with and perform their said contract, the Governor shall notify said grantees and their assigns immediately to proceed to complete the said railroad according to their said contract; and should they fail to do so for a period of thirty days from the date of such notice, the Governor shall then appoint six directors, &c.

SEC. 23. That should the said grantees or their assigns be hindered or delayed by any cause for which they are in no wise responsible, then the said commissioners shall allow a reasonable extension of time for the completion of said lines of road.

Now it will be seen from the foregoing sections of the act that the only question the commissioners could consider was whether or not the grantees or their assign had performed the contract mentioned in section 5; and, secondly, if they had not, should they be granted further time?

And though the 20th section of the act provides that no discrimination shall be made against cities and towns of North Carolina in the matter of freights, yet this was in no way a matter for the commissioners to consider or adjudicate upon, and they had nothing to do with it.

This seems perfectly apparent from a perusal of the act. And therefore it would seem that, whether the assigns of the grantees was a huge monopoly "endeavoring to obtain control of all transportation, &c," or no; or whether "another party offered to repurchase, &c;" or whether another monopoly would not build a certain line of road if it could not procure the Western North Carolina railroad, were in no way legitimate matters for the consideration of the commissioners.

Admit all that the honorable commissioner charges to be true, and that have anything to do with the naked question whether the contract has been performed according to terms? Does the contract of the grantees (see section 5) anywhere specify that the grantees or their assigns shall not be monopolies; or shall not, if their capital and influence permit, acquire control of every piece of property in the state; or that if the commissioners learned that other parties offered to build another road connecting with the Western North Carolina railroad if they could not obtain said road, the contract should be declared forfeited and the extension of time refused?

The interest of the state is one thing and the performance of a contract according to its terms is quite another, and the question of extending the time hinged but upon one thing—whether, in the opinion of the commissioners, the completion of the road within the time prescribed in the contract "had been hindered or delayed by any cause for which the guarantees are in no wise responsible."—Section 23.

And it would seem that the honorable commissioner, in the reasons he assigns for refusing to get the better of his judgment, and that the reasons assigns by no means justify the refusal.—For it will be noticed that in not one of the reasons assigned does the honorable commissioner allege one single instance of failure to perform the contract except in the fourth reason, the failure to finish to Paint Rock and Murphy, and avows his intention to refuse the indulgence of time because of the assigns being a monopoly in his opinion hostile to the interest of the state, and that we ought to get rid of it in order to try another which is endeavoring to gain a foothold in our midst and to acquire the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The honorable commissioner, from the reasons assigned, seems rather to have been discussing the question of personal preference between two to monopolies in the pursuit of the same property, the one being in; the other trying to get in.

December 2d. W.

Letter from Gov. Vance.

Correspondence of the Raleigh News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1881.

I see an extended criticism upon my action as commissioner of the Western North Carolina railroad, in your paper of the 3d instant, by a person who simply signs himself "W." This person says: "I take it that the official acts of public officers are legitimate subjects for respectful criticism." Granted.—And when a public officer is assailed it is doubtless expected of him that he will defend himself if he can. And I also "take it," that a man who is a *man* is neither afraid nor ashamed to criticise a "public officer" over his proper name and address.

Now if "W." will put his own name to that criticism, and he be not an attorney of the Richmond and Danville monopoly, I agree to give him a candid and respectful answer to all his objections. I believe I am able, and I know I am willing to defend myself in this matter; and I recognize the right of all North Carolinians to criticise my action, excepting only the attorneys aforesaid and those who decline to fight out in the open. Z. B. VANCE.

A Letter from E. S. Martin.

Correspondence of the News and Observer,

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 7.

I see in the *News and Observer* of the 6th instant, just to hand, a note from Mr. Commissioner Vance calling for the author of an article which appeared in the said paper signed "W." etc.

Intending to deal in all fairness with the honorable commissioner about a matter in which I can assure him I have no personal feeling or interest whatever, save as a citizen of the state, I hasten to avow the authorship of that article.

I may also state that I am not an attorney of the Richmond and Danville railroad, nor of any other railroad, nor have I any interest whatever in the matter, immediate or remote. And I will add with pleasure that no unkind reflection whatever upon the honorable commissioner was intended, but the sole motive in writing said article arose from an honest conviction that the honorable commissioner's reasons, in my humble opinion, do not sustain the judgment he gave upon the matter before the commission. And, as it was "a matter of state," I thought I had a right to "speak out in meeting." I shall be pleased to hear from the honorable commissioner at his convenience.

E. S. MARTIN.

Mr. Commissioner Vance in his tirade of abuse on Mr. Martin, refers to Wilmington as the step-daughter of North Carolina. We have no doubt but what Senator Vance so regards Wilmington, but many people here are foolish enough to believe that Wilmington ought to be considered the daughter of the state.

Guilty of Wrong

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Jno. H. Whiteman attended the Elizabeth City colored Fair last week. Whiteman has got to be quite an agricultural man, he visits all the Fairs and talks farming as though he was an old hand. Well, he is a practical fellow, and can give his people good advice, and we hope they will consider well what he says.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee.* 4t

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

December 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened with a firm feeling, and the price quickly advanced from 52½ cents, the closing quotation on Friday, to 53¼ cents, at which figure 250 casks changed hands, when there was a still further advance, 180 casks selling at 52¾ cents, closing strong.

ROSIN.—Market quiet at $1 90 for Strained and $1 95 for Good Strained, with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Firm at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11¼ cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet and steady. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1460 bales
Spirits Turpentine	266 casks
Rosin,	1368 bbls
Tar,	202 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	271 bbls

December 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at 52½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report, being a decline of 1¼ cents since last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 90 for Strained and $1 95 for Good Strained, being an advance of 5 cents on each grade since last reports.

TAR.—Firmer at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin; being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11¼ cents per lb for Middling. Market closing dull. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordnary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10¼	" "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1145 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	275 casks
Rosin,	1499 bbls
Tar,	336 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	372 bbls

December 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 52½ cents per gallon, with sales later of 125 casks at 53 cents, closing firm at the advance.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 90 for Strained, and $1 95 for Good Strained, with small sales of Good Strained reported at quotations.

TAR.—Firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11¼ cents per lb for Middling. Market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10¼	" "
Low Middling,	10 1-16	" "
Middling	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1800 bales
Spirits turpentine,	436 casks
Rosin,	1750 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine.	150 "

December 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 52 cents per gallon, but without any sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 95 for Strained and $2 50 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11¼ cents per lb for Middling. Market quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10¼	" "
Low Middling,	10 1-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1329 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	179 casks.
Rosin,	1456 bbls.
Tar,	461 "
Crude turpentine.	735 "

December 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 52¼ cents per gallon, and later 325 casks changed hands at 52 cents, closing steady at the decline.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 95 for Strained and steady at $2 00 for GoodStrained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Quiet at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being a decline of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market easy, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1201 bales
Spirits turpentine	182 casks
Rosin	1094 bbls
Tar,	325 bbls
Crude turpentine	471 bbls

December 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 52 cents per gallon. No reported transactions.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 95 for Strained and $2 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered

TAR.—Quiet at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market dull, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling,	11¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1093 bales
Spirits Turpentine	36 casks
Rosin,	1264 bbls
Tar,	304 bbls
Crude Turpentine	354 bbls

PROSPECTUS.

THE

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COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

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BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot at) ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.45 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 12.47 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.17 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 10.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.30 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.18 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.59 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.34 P. M

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Leave Weldon daily at 4.36 P. M., except Sunday.
Arrive at Petersburg, at ..... 10.30 P. M

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W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 29-tf

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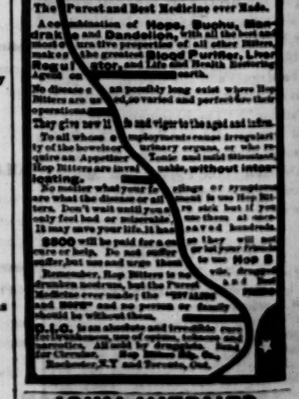
november 20—tf



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